

E-Filed 8/30/2007

NOT FOR CITATION

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE DIVISION

SYNAPSIS, LLC,
Plaintiff,
v.
EVERGREEN DATA SYSTEMS, INC., et al.,
Case Number C 05-01524 JF (RS)
**ORDER¹ DENYING MOTION TO
TAX COSTS**
[re: docket no. 247]

AND RELATED COUNTER CLAIMS

18 On November 28, 2006, defendants and counter-claimants Evergreen Data Systems, Inc.,
19 Bruce McAllister, and Steven DeMartini (collectively, “Counter-Claimants”) moved to dismiss
20 their counterclaim against William Akel (“Akel”). The motion was granted on January 16, 2007.
21 In response to Akel’s apparent desire to recover costs, the Court stated that “if Akel seeks to
22 recover costs and/or attorney’s fees, he must do so by means of a noticed motion within thirty
23 days of the issuance of this order.” January 16, 2007 Order 3. On January 30, 2007, Akel moved
24 for attorney’s fees and costs. Counter-Claimants opposed the motion. On February 28, 2007, the
25 Court denied the motion as to attorney’s fees and directed Akel to serve and file a bill of costs
26 within fourteen days. The Court directed Akel to “abide by all applicable court rules.”

¹ This disposition is not designated for publication and may not be cited.

1 On March 7, 2007, Akel filed a bill of costs in the amount of \$3,233.22.² On March 15,
 2 Evergreen filed objections to the bill of costs. On March 16, 2007, the clerk declined to
 3 tax any costs. On March 21, 2007, Akel moved for review of that decision and for taxation of
 4 costs. Evergreen opposes the motion on the grounds that Akel failed to comply with the statutory
 5 requirements for filing a bill of costs, that the majority of his costs are not allowable, and that
 6 Akel was not the prevailing party.³

7 “[C]osts other than attorneys’ fees shall be allowed as of course to the prevailing party
 8 unless the court otherwise directs.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(1).

9 A judge or clerk of any court of the United States may tax as costs the following:
 10 (1) Fees of the clerk and marshal;

11 (2) Fees of the court reporter for all or any part of the stenographic transcript
 necessarily obtained for use in the case;

12 (3) Fees and disbursements for printing and witnesses;

13 (4) Fees for exemplification and copies of papers necessarily obtained for use in
 the case;

14 (5) Docket fees under section 1923 of this title;

15 (6) Compensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and
 salaries, fees, expenses, and costs of special interpretation services under section
 1828 of this title.

16 A bill of costs shall be filed in the case and, upon allowance, included in the
 judgment or decree.

17 28 U.S.C. § 1920. Civ. L. R. 54-3, which discusses standards for taxing various costs, refers
 18 specifically to eight types of taxable costs: (1) fees for filing and service of process, (2) reporters'
 19 transcripts, (3) depositions, (4) reproduction and exemplification, (5) witness expenses, (6) fees
 for masters and receivers, (7) costs on appeal, and (8) costs of bonds and security.

20 Neither Civ. L.R. 54-3 nor 28 U.S.C. § 1920 provides a basis for many of the costs
 21 claimed by Akel, such as travel expenses or fees for the use of the court-call system. The only

22
 23 ² The claimed costs consist of expenses incurred by Akel for: (1) deposition of Barbara
 24 Coloton, \$1,114.25; (2) Court Call, \$41.20; (3) PACER costs, \$65.92; (4) JAMS mediation,
 25 \$750.00; (5) Pacific Research & Retrieval, Inc., \$318.61; (6) Federal Express cost from Irma
 LeGrande \$32.24; (7) flight to San Jose, \$118.60; (8) flight to San Jose, \$176.60; (9) flight to
 26 San Jose, \$118.60; (10) flight to San Jose, \$118.60; (11) flight to San Jose, \$118.60; (12) Misc.
 Costs \$250.00.

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 28 ³ On May 1, 2007, the Court found the motion appropriate for resolution without oral
 argument.

1 costs sought by Akel that fall within the scope of section 1920 are printing costs (\$149.10) and
 2 the costs of the deposition of Barbara Coloton (\$1,114.25). The Court concludes that even if
 3 these costs are taxable generally,⁴ they should not be taxed in the instant case.

4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d)(1) establishes that costs are to be awarded
 5 as a matter of course in the ordinary case. Our requirement that a district court
 6 give reasons for denying costs is, in essence, a requirement that the court explain
 7 why a case is not “ordinary” and why, in the circumstances, it would be
 inappropriate or inequitable to award costs. Misconduct on the part of the
 prevailing party is one factor that might render a case “extraordinary.” But it is not
 the only such factor.

8 *Ass’n of Mexican-American Educators v. California*, 231 F.3d 572, 593 (9th Cir. 2000).

9 Evergreen has prevailed on the bulk of its dispute with Synapsis, the company of which
 10 Akel served as President at the time that it brought suit against Evergreen. Evergreen’s
 11 counterclaim survived Synapsis’ motion for summary judgment, and the Court concludes that
 12 Evergreen likely would have been able to proceed to trial against Akel absent Evergreen’s
 13 voluntary dismissal. Evergreen has provided evidence that it dismissed its counterclaim against
 14 Akel in significant part because it believed that Akel would not be able to pay any judgment
 15 against him and because of the costs to Evergreen resulting from Akel’s conduct during the
 16 litigation. *See DeCarlo Decl.* ¶ 2. Evergreen has demonstrated, at other stages in the litigation,
 17 its willingness to avoid unreasonable expenses to itself and to Synapsis. In light of these
 18 extraordinary circumstances, the Court concludes, in its discretion, that it would be inequitable to
 19 award Akel costs even assuming that he acted in subjective good faith.⁵ Accordingly, Akel’s

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 21 ⁴ The costs for reproduction are not taxable without further detail, as the list of printing
 22 and exemplification expenses, which is included among a group of “miscellaneous” expenses,
 23 appears to include reproduction of formal discovery that can be taxed and reproduction of routine
 24 papers that may not be taxed. *See Civ. L.R. 54-3(d)(2)* (“The cost of reproducing disclosure or
 25 formal discovery documents when used for any purpose in the case is allowable.”); *Civ. L.R. 54-*
 26 *3(d)(3)* (“The cost of reproducing copies of motions, pleadings, notices, and other routine case
 papers is not allowable.”). The parties also dispute their respective responsibilities for the costs
 of the deposition of Barbara Coloton. The present record is insufficient to allow the Court to
 determine the appropriate allocation of that cost.

27 ⁵ The Court notes that Evergreen has a colorable argument that Akel engaged in bad faith
 28 and misconduct during this litigation. However, the Court concludes that it cannot reach such a
 conclusion on the present record and that further argument regarding the conduct of the litigation

1 motion will be denied.
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3 IT IS SO ORDERED.
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5 DATED: August 30, 2007.

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8 JEREMY FOGEL
9 United States District Judge
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26 would be unnecessarily burdensome both to the Court and to the parties. The conduct
27 complained of by Evergreen may have been the result of Akel's lack of legal experience and his
28 understandable determination to protect his legal rights. However, the Court notes that Akel's
failure to stipulate to his dismissal from the action caused Evergreen to incur unnecessary costs
and resulted in avoidable consumption of judicial resources.

1 This Order has been served upon the following persons:

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